

A revision of Ferdinand Le Cerf's clearwing moth types (Lepidoptera, Sesiidae), kept at the Paris Museum

III. The genus *Chamanthodon* Le Cerf, 1916 in the Oriental region

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Abstract The types of three species of the genus *Chamanthodon* Le Cerf, 1916, are revised and illustrated, all in the collection of Museum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France: *C. hypochroma* Le Cerf, 1916 (the type species), *C. xanthopleura* Le Cerf, 1916, and *C. melanoptera* Le Cerf, 1927. The lectotype of *C. hypochroma* Le Cerf, 1916 is designated. A redescription of *Chamanthodon* with a brief discussion of its composition is presented. Genus *Eudiakonoffia* Fletcher, 1982 is synonymised under *Chamanthodon* Le Cerf, 1916.

Key words Lepidoptera, Sesiidae, *Chamanthodon*, *C. hypochroma*, *C. xanthopleura*, *C. melanoptera*, taxonomy, Oriental region.

The present paper is the third part of our revision of the clearwing moth types deposited in the collection of Museum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France (MNHP). It deals with a revision of three species from the genus *Chamanthodon* Le Cerf, 1916, including the type species. As a result, we conclude that this genus belongs to the tribe Osminiini of the present higher classification of the family. We consider that the genus *Chamanthodon* is a representative of the Oriental fauna only and eject all formal Neotropical and Afrotropical congeners cited by previous authors (Hampson, 1919; Dalla Torre & Strand, 1925; Heppner & Duckworth, 1981). Also we discovered that the genus *Eudiakonoffia* Fletcher, 1982 is a junior synonym of *Chamanthodon*. Presently, we include into this genus the following eight species: *C. hypochroma* Le Cerf, 1916 (the type species), *C. quinquecincta* (Hampson, [1893]), *C. xanthopleura* Le Cerf, 1916, *C. albicincta* Hampson, 1919, *C. aurigera* (Bryk, 1947), **comb. nov.**, *C. flavipes* (Hampson, 1893), *C. melanoptera* Le Cerf, 1927 and *C. chrysostetha* (Diakonoff, [1968]), **comb. nov.**

As in the previous parts of the work, for each taxon revised we add illustrations of the adults and of the genitalia, the main bibliography, redescrptions, diagnosis and currently known distributions. Also, for each specimen (re)examined, we cite or illustrate the data of its labels in due detail.

Chamanthodon Le Cerf

Chamanthodon Le Cerf, 1916: 12. Type species: *Chamanthodon hypochroma* Le Cerf, 1916, by subsequent designation by Le Cerf, 1917; Le Cerf, 1917: 287; Hampson, 1919: 64 (part.); Dalla Torre & Strand, 1925: 72 (part.); Gaede, 1933: 781; Naumann, 1971: 14; Heppner & Duckworth, 1981: 40 (part.); Fletcher & Nye, 1982: 35.

Diakonoffia Niculescu, 1969: 33. Type species: *Synanthodon chrysostetha* Diakonoff, [1969], by original designation.

Eudiakonoffia Fletcher in Fletcher & Nye, 1982: 63. Objective replacement name for *Diakonoffia* Niculescu, 1969 (non *Diakonoffia* Kiriakoff, 1953, Lepidoptera, Thyretidae). **Syn. nov.**

Description. Small or medium-sized slender moths with alar expanse 14–24 mm. Superficially resembling some genera of *Synanthedonini* (Figs 1, 3, 5, 7). Head with antenna strongly clavate, without cilia in male; eyes and frons of normal size; frons and vertex smooth-scaled; labial palpus relatively long, turned-up, smooth-scaled; proboscis short, whitish, non-functional. Legs smooth-scaled; basal hind tarsomere long, about as long as tibia. Forewing with transparent areas well-developed (Figs 1, 3, 5) or partly reduced (Fig. 7); veins R_1 , R_2 and R_3 parallel; veins R_4 and R_5 long stalked (Fig. 9). Hindwing transparent or broadly opaque distally; frenulum consisting of a single bristle in male; M_3 and Cu_1 short stalked; vein CuP entirely membranous; vein A_1 well-developed; vein A_2 short; vein A_3 reduced (Fig. 9). Male genitalia with tegumen-uncus complex relatively long and narrow; uncus long, narrow, ventrally covered with long, apically rounded setae (Fig. 10e); gnathos undeveloped or small and narrow (Figs 10a, 11a, 12a); tuba analis long and narrow; valva (Figs 10b, 11b, 12b) elongate-oval, abruptly broadened in distal 2/3–5/8, distal 1/2–2/3 densely covered with simple pointed setae; saccus short, narrow, rounded basally (Figs 10c, 11c, 12c); aedeagus narrow, somewhat shorter than valva; vesica with small, numerous, pointed cornuti (Figs 10d, 11d, 12d). Female genitalia unknown.

Diagnosis. By the reduced proboscis, the smooth-scaled hind leg and the venation of the fore- and hindwings, *Chamanthodon* seems to be closest to the Afrotropical genera *Microsynanthodon* Viette, [1955] and *Aenigmia* Le Cerf, 1912. From the former genus, *Chamanthodon* can be separated only by the well-developed transparent areas of the forewing and entirely hyaline hindwing (fore- and hindwings entirely opaque in the genus compared). It is quite possible that *Microsynanthodon*, consisting of two known species from Madagascar, is a subgenus or even a junior synonym of *Chamanthodon*. However, a solution of this problem will depend upon a restudy of the type species of *Microsynanthodon*, *M. ambrensis* Viette, [1955]. From *Aenigmia*, *Chamanthodon* is distinguishable by the presence of transparent areas of the forewing (entirely opaque in *Aenigmia*) and by the structure of the male genitalia (uncus finger-shaped, covered with simple setae, tegumen broad with a long, finger-shaped projection distoventrally (gnathos?), valva elongate-quadrangular, saccus longer and somewhat pointed basally in the genus compared). From all known genera of the tribe Osminiini of the Oriental region, viz. *Aschistophleps* Hampson, [1893], *Heterosphecia* Le Cerf, 1916, *Melanosphecia* Le Cerf, 1916 and *Akaisphecia* Gorbunov & Arita, 1995, this genus can be easily distinguished by the short, non-functional proboscis (well-developed, functional in all these genera compared), by the smooth-scaled hind tibia (strongly tufted with hair-like scales in *Akaisphecia*, *Aschistophleps*, *Heterosphecia* and *Melanosphecia*), by the fore- and hindwing venation (veins R_4 and R_5 of forewing coincident and vein Cu_1 of hindwing arising from somewhat before lower angle of cell in these genera compared) and by the structure of the male genitalia (cp. Figs 10–12 with genitalia illustrations in Arita & Gorbunov, 1995, Gorbunov & Arita, 1995a–b).

Biology. The host plants are unknown for all known species of the genus. Moths fly in April–June.

Structure. At present, we include in this genus the following eight species: *Chamanthodon hypochroma* Le Cerf, 1916 (the type species), *C. quinquelineata* (Hampson, [1893]), *C. xanthopleura* Le Cerf, 1916, *C. albicincta* Hampson, 1919, *C. aurigera* (Bryk, 1947), **comb. nov.**, *C. flavipes* (Hampson, 1893), *C. melanopectera* Le Cerf, 1927, and *C. chrysostetha* (Diakonoff, [1968]), **comb. nov.**

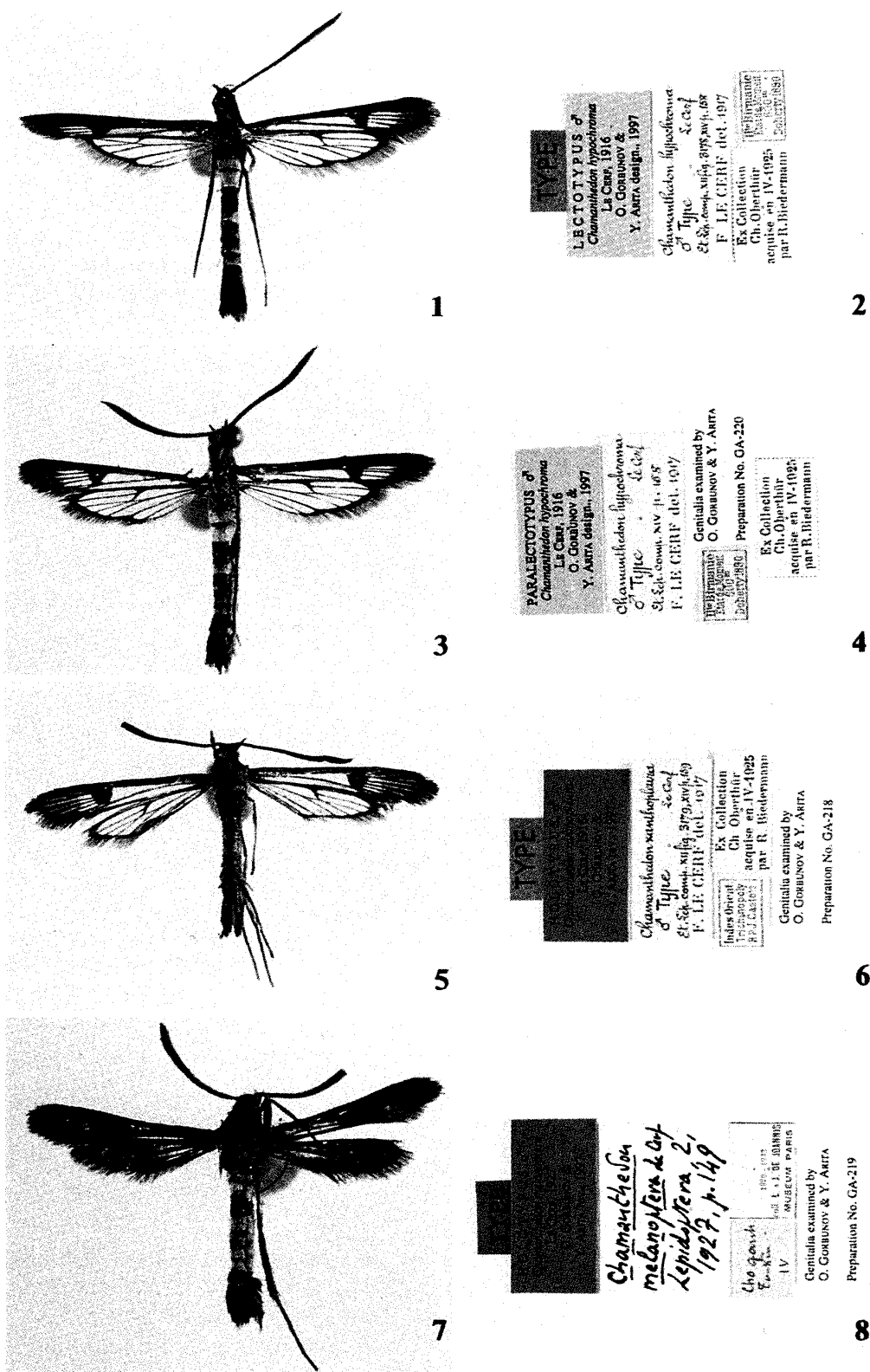
Distribution. Oriental region : India, Sri Lanka [=Ceylon], Myanmar [=Burma], Vietnam, the Philippines.

Remarks. Hampson (1919) referred 20 species to the genus *Chamanthedon*, including 15 from Africa. Somewhat later, Dalla Torre & Strand (1925) in their catalogue cited 22 species of *Chamanthedon*, 17 of which from Africa. Finally, Heppner & Duckworth (1981) quoted 26 species of the genus, 17 of them Afrotropical, two Neotropical, one Palearctic, and six of the Oriental fauna. As regards the Palearctic species, *C. coreacola* Matsumura, 1931, has recently been transferred to the genus *Scalarignathia* Capuse, 1973 (Arita, 1991). As regards the species from the Neotropical region, we are sure that they actually belong neither to the genus *Chamanthedon* nor to the tribe Osminiini. Similarly, all Afrotropical members are not congeneric with the type species of *Chamanthedon*. Possibly some of these belong or are closely related to the genus *Aenigmina* Le Cerf, 1912. The exact systematic position of the remainder is unclear and in need of a revision. The generic position of all Oriental species placed by the previous authors in *Chamanthedon* is beyond any doubt. In addition, we include there two more species, *Chamanthedon aurigera* (Bryk, 1947), which is very similar to *C. albicincta* Hampson, 1919, and *C. chrysostetha* (Diakonoff, [1968]), which is rather like *C. melanoptera* Le Cerf, 1927.

***Chamanthedon hypochroma* Le Cerf (Figs 1-4, 9, 10)**

Chamanthedon hypochroma Le Cerf, 1916 : 12, pl. 379, fig. 3178. Type locality : "Haute-Birmanie, Etat de Momeit" [=Myanmar (Burma), State Momeit]. Lectotype ♂ in MNHP (designated herein) ; Le Cerf, 1917 : 288 ; Hampson, 1919 : 65 ; Dalla Torre & Strand, 1925 : 73 ; Gaede, 1933 : 781, pl. 94, row b ; Heppner & Duckworth, 1981 : 41.

Redescription. Male (lectotype) (Fig. 1). Alar expanse 18.5 mm ; body length 10.5 mm ; forewing 8.8 mm ; antenna 6.0 mm. Head : antenna entirely dark brown with light purple sheen ; frons dark brown to black with purple sheen ; labial palpus dark brown to black with a few yellowish scales dorsally ; vertex dark brown to black with bronzed-violet sheen ; pericephalic hairs black. Thorax : patagium dark brown to black with green sheen, mixed with a few yellow-orange scales ; tegula dark brown to black with bright green sheen ; meso- and metathorax dark brown to black with bronzed sheen ; thorax laterally dark brown with green sheen. Legs : fore coxa ochreous with a few dark brown scales at margins ; fore femur dark brown with bronzed sheen ; fore tibia and fore tarsus dark brown with bronzed sheen dorsally and ochreous with golden sheen ventrally ; mid coxa dark brown with bronzed sheen, with a small ochreous spot medially ; mid femur dark brown with bronzed sheen ; mid tibia and mid tarsus dark brown with bronzed-violet sheen dorsally and ochreous with golden sheen ventrally ; spurs ochreous with golden sheen ; hind coxa dark brown with bronzed sheen, with a large ochreous spot medially ; hind femur dark brown with bronzed sheen ; hind tibia grey-brown with violet sheen, with admixture of individual ochreous scales with bronzed sheen exterior-distally ; spurs ochreous with bronzed sheen ; hind tarsus dark brown with bronzed-violet sheen dorsally and ochreous with golden sheen ventrally. Abdomen : tergite 1 entirely yellow-orange ; tergite 2 yellow-orange with a narrow black stripe with purple sheen proximally ; tergite 3 entirely black with green sheen ; tergite 4 yellow-orange distally and black with green sheen proximally ; tergite 5 black with green sheen, with a few yellow-orange scales distally ; tergites 6 and 7 each black with green sheen, with a narrow, laterally broadened, yellow-orange, distal stripe ; ventrally abdomen entirely yellow-orange ; anal tuft entirely dark brown to black with green sheen. Forewing : costal margin black with green sheen ; Cu-stem, anal margin, discal spot and veins R_4 - Cu_2 dark



Figs 1-8. *Chamanthedon* spp. 1. *C. hypochroma* Le Cerf, 1916. Lectotype, ♂ (MNHP). Alar expanse 18.5 mm. 2. Ditto, labels. 3. *C. hypochroma* Le Cerf, 1916. Paralectotype, ♂ (MNHP). Alar expanse 18.0 mm. 4. Ditto, labels. 5. *C. xanthopleura* Le Cerf, 1916. Holotype, ♂ (MNHP). Alar expanse 17.0 mm. 6. Ditto, labels. 7. *C. melanoptera* Le Cerf, 1927. Holotype, ♂ (MNHP). Alar expanse 15.0 mm. 8. Ditto, labels.

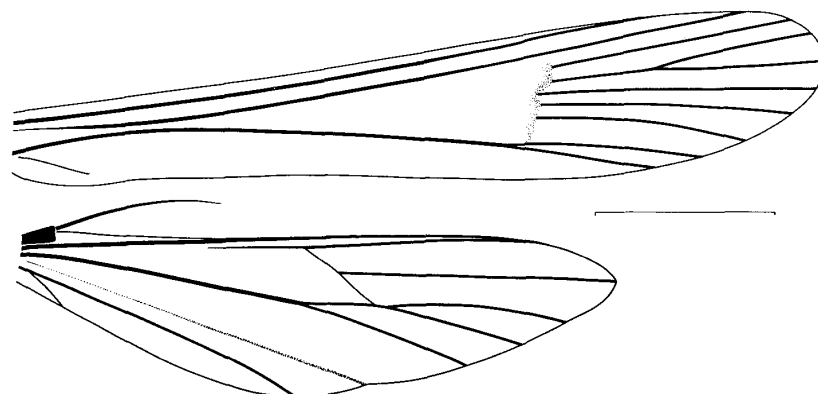


Fig. 9. Wing venation of *Chamanthedon hypochroma* Le Cerf, 1916. Scale bar: 2.0 mm.

brown to black with bronzed sheen; apical area dark brown to black with bronzed sheen, with a few pale yellow scales between veins proximally; discal spot trapeziform, costally broadened; transparent areas well-developed; external transparent area divided into four cells, somewhat broader than discal spot and narrower than apical area; cilia dark brown with bronzed sheen. Hindwing: transparent; veins, discal spot and outer margin dark brown with bronzed-violet sheen; discal spot narrow, cuneiform, reaching base of common M_3 - Cu_1 stem; outer margin relatively broad, about twice as narrow as cilia; cilia dark brown with bronzed sheen.

Male genitalia (paralectotype, genital preparation No. GA-220) (Figs 10a-e). Tegumen-uncus complex relatively long and narrow; uncus not separated from tegumen, long, narrow, dorsally membranous, ventrally narrowly sclerotized and densely covered with long, apically rounded setae (Fig. 10e); gnathos small and narrow (Fig. 10a); tuba analis long and narrow; valva (Fig. 10b) elongate-oval, abruptly broadened in distal 2/3, distal 2/3 densely covered with simple pointed setae; saccus short, club-shaped, rounded basally (Fig. 10c); aedeagus narrow, slightly broadened distally, somewhat shorter than valva; vesica with small, numerous, pointed cornuti (Fig. 10d).

Female. Unknown.

Variability. The coloration is virtually constant, with only the number of yellowish scales on the labial palpus dorsally varying somewhat. In addition, the species varies slightly in individual size: alar expanse 18.0-18.5 mm; body length 10.0-11.0 mm; forewing 8.5-9.0 mm; antenna 5.5-6.0 mm.

Diagnosis. This species seems to be closest to *C. quinquecincta* (Hampson, [1893]) and *C. xanthopleura* Le Cerf, 1916. From the former species, *C. hypochroma* can be distinguished by the coloration of the abdomen dorsally (tergites 4-6 each with a broad yellow-orange stripe distally in the species compared) and size of the apical area of the hindwing (somewhat broader in *C. quinquecincta*). So these two species are superficially very similar to each other. Moreover, it is possible that *C. quinquecincta* is just a senior synonym of *C. hypochroma*. Unfortunately, only females are known for *C. quinquecincta* and, prior to a formal synonymization, more material of both species must be obtained for study. From the latter species compared, *C. hypochroma* is distinguishable by the coloration of the frons (dark brown with purple sheen, with a narrow white stripe laterally in *C. xanthopleura*), pericephalic hairs (yellow in the species compared), abdomen (tergites 4 and 5 each with a few yellow-orange scales at distal margin laterally; laterally each segment with a small, yellow-orange, distal spot; ventrally entirely dark brown to black with purple-green sheen in *C.*

xanthopleura) and apical area of the forewing (dark brown to black with purple-violet sheen, with yellow-orange stripes between veins in the species compared). In addition, these two species differ from each other by numerous details of coloration of various parts of the body (*cp.* the redescrptions of these two species) and by the structure of the male genitalia (*cp.* Figs 10 and 11). From *C. flavipes* (Hampson, 1893), *C. hypochroma* differs by the coloration of the hind tibia (orange with a broad black ring distally in the species compared), abdomen dorsally (tergites 1–2 each with a few orange scales distally) and by the shape of the external transparent area of the forewing (smaller, somewhat narrower than discal spot and about twice as narrow as the apical area). From *C. albicincta* Hampson, 1919 and *C. aurigera* (Bryk, 1947), *C. hypochroma* can be readily separated by the coloration of the discal spot of the forewing (with a large orange spot medially in these species compared).

Bionomics. The host plant is unknown.

Habitat. Unknown.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality in Myanmar.

Material examined. 1 ♂ (lectotype) (Fig. 1), with the labels illustrated in Fig. 2 (MNHP); 1 ♂ (paralectotype) (Fig. 3), with the labels as in Fig. 4 (MNHP); 1 ♂ (paralectotype) “Hte Birmanie/Etat de Momeit/600 m/Doherty 1890”, “*Chamanthodon hypochroma*/♂ Type Le Cerf/Et. Lep. comp. XIV p.158/F. Le Cerf det. 1917”, “Ex Collection/Ch. Oberthur/ acquise en IV-1925/par R. Biedermann”, “Paralectotypus ♂/*Chamanthodon hypochroma*/Le Cerf, 1916/O. Gorbunov &/Y. Arita design., 1997” (MNHP).

***Chamanthodon xanthopleura* Le Cerf (Figs 5–6, 11)**

Chamanthodon xanthopleura Le Cerf, 1916: 12, pl. 379, fig. 3179. Type locality: “Indes orientales, Trichinopoly” [=S India, Tamil Nadu, Tiruchchirappalli]. Holotype ♂ in MNHP; Le Cerf, 1917: 289; Hampson, 1919: 65; Dalla Torre & Strand, 1925: 74; Gaede, 1933: 781, pl. 94, row b; Heppner & Duckworth, 1981: 41.

Redescription. Male (holotype) (Fig. 5). Alar expanse 17.0 mm; body length 8.0 mm; forewing 7.8 mm; antenna 5.0 mm. Head: antenna entirely dark brown to black; frons dark brown with purple sheen, with a narrow white stripe laterally; labial palpus yellow basally, mid and apical joints dark brown to black with violet sheen, with a narrow yellow stripe internally; vertex black with bronzed sheen; pericephalic hairs yellow. Thorax: dorsally entirely dark brown to black with green sheen; laterally dark brown with purple-violet sheen. Legs: fore coxa dark brown to black with purple-violet sheen, with a narrow yellow-orange external margin; fore femur, tibia and tarsus entirely dark brown with bright purple sheen; mid coxa dark brown with purple sheen; mid femur dark brown with purple sheen, densely mixed with dark golden-yellow scales externally; mid tibia and mid tarsus narrowly dark brown to black with purple sheen dorsally and dark golden-yellow ventrally; spurs dark brown with purple-violet sheen, with admixture of individual yellow-orange scales; hind coxa dark brown with purple sheen; hind femur dark golden-yellow with a few dark brown scales with purple sheen exterobasally; hind tibia yellow-orange, dorsally with a dark brown tip with purple-violet sheen; spurs dark brown with purple-violet sheen, with admixture of individual yellow-orange scales; hind tarsus narrowly dark brown to black with purple sheen dorsally and dark golden-yellow ventrally. Abdomen: dorsally dark brown to black with green sheen; tergites 4 and 5 each with a few yellow-orange scales laterally at distal margin; laterally each segment with a small yellow-orange spot distally;

ventrally entirely dark brown to black with purple-green sheen; anal tuft dorsally black with green sheen, with a few yellow-orange scales medially; ventrally anal tuft entirely yellow-orange. Forewing: costal and anal margins, Cu-stem, discal spot and veins within external transparent area dark brown to black with purple-violet sheen; apical area dark brown to black with purple-violet sheen, with yellow-orange stripes between veins; discal spot relatively broad, costally broadened; transparent areas well-developed; external transparent area narrow, divided into four cells, somewhat narrower than discal spot and about 2.5 times as narrow as apical area; cilia dark brown with bronzed-violet sheen. Hindwing: transparent; veins and discal spot dark brown to black with bronzed sheen; outer margin dark brown to black with bronzed sheen, with a few yellow-orange scales apically, narrow, about thrice narrower than cilia; discal spot narrow, cuneiform, reaching to base of common M_3 - Cu_1 stem; cilia dark brown with bronzed-violet sheen.

Male genitalia (holotype, genital preparation No. GA-218) (Figs 11a-d). Tegumen-uncus complex relatively long and narrow; uncus narrowly separated from tegumen, long, narrow, dorsally membranous, ventrally narrowly sclerotized and densely covered with long, apically rounded setae; gnathos small and narrow (Fig. 11a); tuba analis long and narrow; valva (Fig. 11b) elongate-oval, abruptly broadened in distal 5/8, distal half densely covered with simple pointed setae; saccus very short, narrow, rounded basally (Fig. 11c); aedeagus (Fig. 11d) narrow, slightly broadened distally, somewhat shorter than valva; vesica with small, numerous, pointed cornuti.

Female. Unknown.

Variability. Unknown.

Diagnosis. This species seems to be closest to *C. hypochroma* Le Cerf, 1916 and *C. quinquecincta* (Hampson, [1893]), but it differs from them by the coloration of the pericephalic hairs (black in these species compared), abdomen (at least tergites 1 and 2 each with a broad yellow-orange stripe in *C. hypochroma* and *C. quinquecincta*), apical area of the forewing (dark brown to black with bronzed sheen, proximally with a few pale yellow scales between veins in these species compared) and by the shape of the external transparent area of the forewing (versus broader, divided into four cells, somewhat broader than discal spot and narrower than apical area). Besides that, *C. xanthopleura* can be separated from *C. hypochroma* by numerous details of the coloration of various parts of the body (*cp.* the redescrptions of these two species) and by the structure of the male genitalia (*cp.* Figs 10 and 11). From *C. flavipes* (Hampson, 1893), *C. xanthopleura* is readily distinguishable by the shape of the external transparent area of the forewing (smaller, somewhat narrower than discal spot and about twice as narrow as apical area). From *C. albicincta* Hampson, 1919 and *C. aurigera* (Bryk, 1947), this species can be easily separated by the coloration of the discal spot of the forewing (with a large orange spot medially in these species compared).

Bionomics. The host plant is unknown.

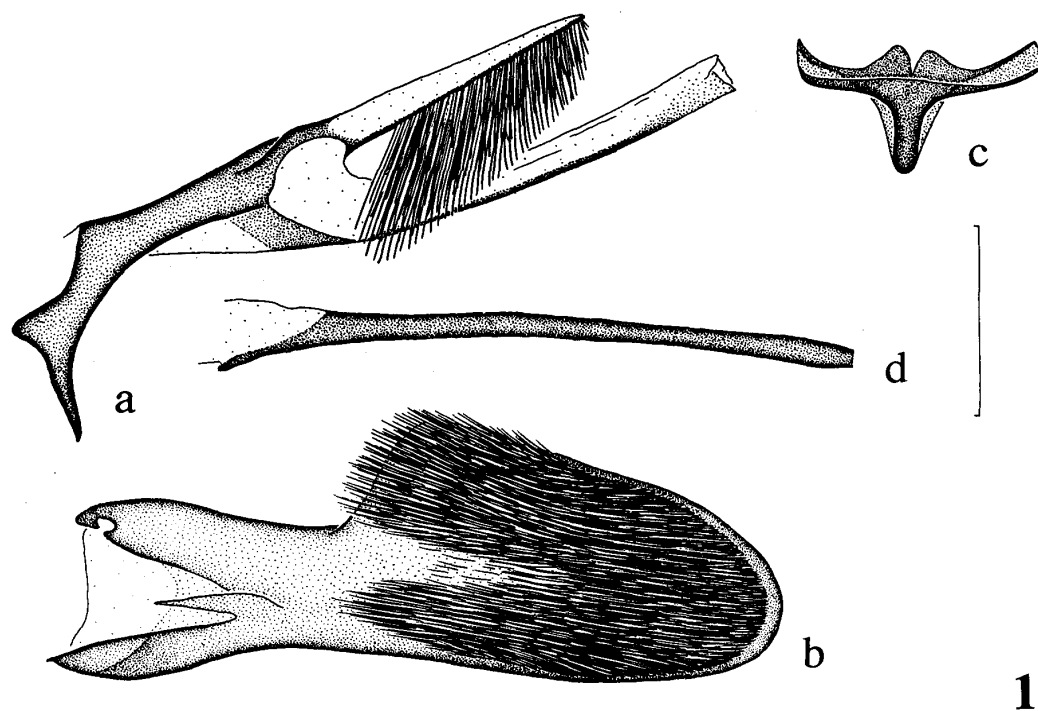
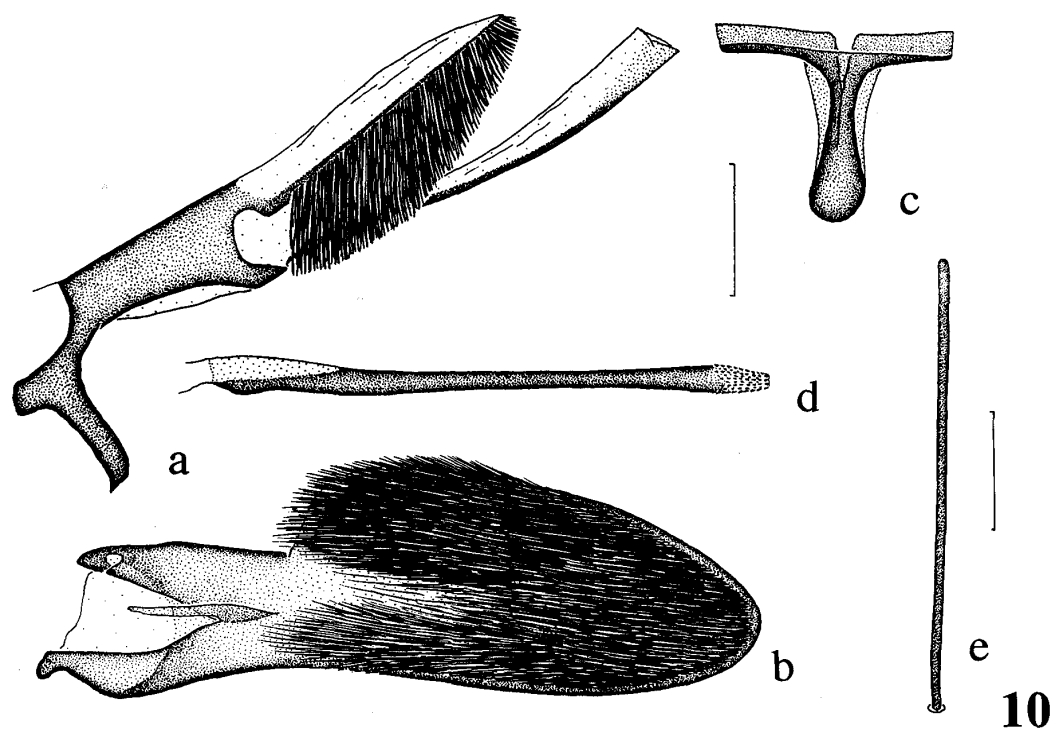
Habitat. Unknown.

Distribution. Known from the type locality only.

Material examined. 1 ♂ (holotype) (Fig. 5), with the labels illustrated in Fig. 6 (MNHP).

***Chamanthedon melanopectera* Le Cerf (Figs 7-8, 12)**

Chamanthedon melanopectera Le Cerf, 1927: 149. Type locality: "Cho Ganh" [=N Vietnam, Tonkin,



Figs 10-11. Male genitalia of *Chamanthodon* spp. 10. *C. hypochroma* Le Cerf, 1916. Paralectotype, genital preparation No. GA-220 (MNHP). 11. *C. xanthopleura* Le Cerf, 1916. Holotype, genital preparation No. GA-218 (MNHP). a. Tegumen-uncus complex. b. Valva. c. Saccus. d. Aedeagus. e. Shape of setae from uncus. Scale bar: a-d: 0.5 mm; e: 0.1 mm.

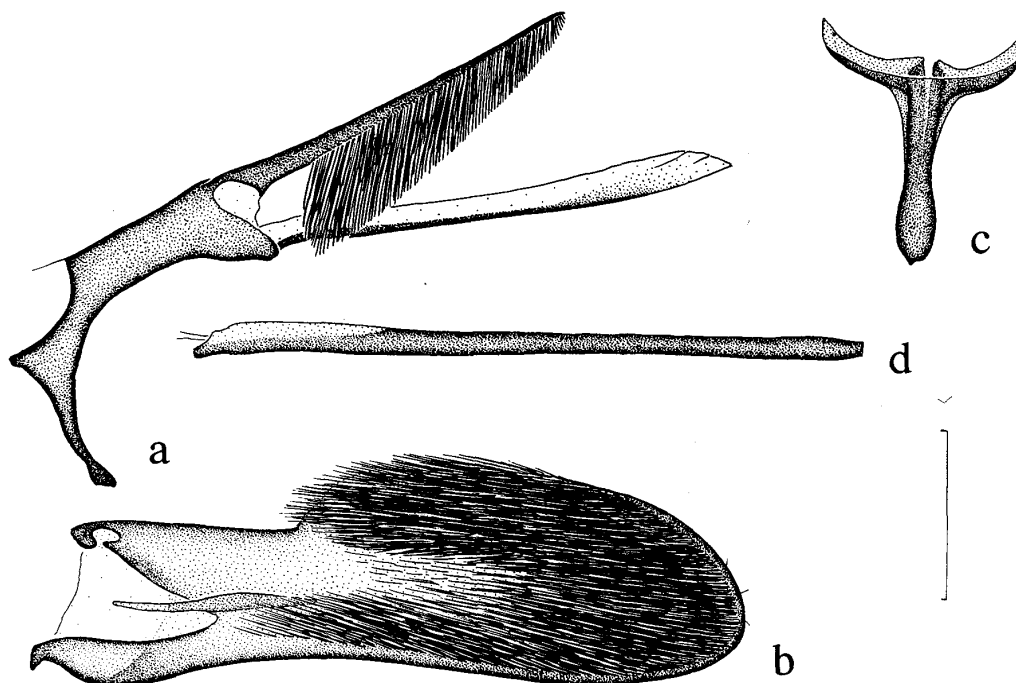


Fig. 12. Male genitalia of *Chamanthedon melanoptera* Le Cerf, 1927. Holotype, genital preparation No. GA-219 (MNHP). a. Tegumen-uncus complex. b. Valva. c. Saccus. d. Aedeagus. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

Cho Ganh ?]. Holotype ♂ in MNHP; Gaede, 1933: 782; Heppner & Duckworth, 1981: 41.

Redescription. Male (holotype) (Fig. 7). Alar expanse 15.0 mm; body length 8.5 mm; forewing 6.3 mm; antenna 4.5 mm. Head: antenna entirely dark brown to black; frons, labial palpus, vertex and pericephalic hairs black with green sheen. Thorax: dorsally entirely black with green sheen; laterally dark brown with purple-violet sheen. Legs: fore coxa yellow to pale yellow with a narrow, short, dark brown to black stripe exterior-apically; fore femur and fore tibia entirely black with purple sheen; fore tarsus black with purple sheen dorsally and pale yellow ventrally; mid coxa black with blue-purple sheen, remaining parts of mid legs broken off; hind coxa black with blue-purple sheen; hind femur and hind tibia dark brown to black with bright purple-violet sheen; spurs pale yellow with bronzed sheen; hind tarsus black with purple sheen dorsally and pale yellow ventrally. Abdomen: dorsally tergites 1 and 2 each entirely yellow-orange; tergite 3 black with greenish sheen; tergites 4, 6 and 7 each yellow-orange with a narrow black stripe proximally; tergite 5 black with a narrow yellow-orange stripe medially; ventrally sternites 1+2 and 3 each black basally and yellow-orange distally; remaining sternites each yellow-orange with a narrow black stripe proximally; anal tuft entirely black with green-violet sheen. Forewing: nearly opaque; dark brown to black, costal margin with violet sheen, other parts of wing with bronzed-purple sheen; anterior transparent area undeveloped; external transparent area extremely small, consisting of 1-2 minute cells, covered with yellow scales; posterior transparent area narrow and short; cilia dark brown with bronzed sheen. Hindwing: nearly opaque; dark brown with bronzed-purple sheen; surface between Cu-stem and anal veins hyaline basally; cilia dark brown with bronzed sheen.

Male genitalia (holotype, genital preparation No. GA-219) (Figs 12a-d). Tegumen-uncus complex relatively long and narrow; uncus narrowly separated from tegumen, long, narrow,

ventrally densely covered with long, apically rounded setae; gnathos undeveloped (Fig. 12a); tuba analis long and narrow; valva (Fig. 12b) elongate-oval, abruptly broadened in distal 2/3, distal 2/3 densely covered with simple pointed setae; saccus relatively long, slightly club-shaped, rounded basally (Fig. 12c); aedeagus (Fig. 12d) narrow, slightly broadened distally, somewhat shorter than valva; vesica with small, numerous, pointed cornuti.

Female. Unknown.

Variability. Unknown.

Diagnosis. By the almost entirely opaque wings, this species is somewhat similar to *C. chrysostetha* (Diakonoff, [1968]), but it is rather easily distinguished by the structure of the forewing (entirely opaque in the species compared) and by the coloration of the abdomen (dorsally entirely black with purple-blue sheen; ventrally abdomen black mixed with golden-yellow scales in *C. chrysostetha*). By the coloration of the abdomen dorsally, *C. melanoptera* is somewhat similar to *C. quinquecincta* (Hampson, [1893]) and *C. hypochroma*, but it differs by the coloration of the abdomen ventrally (entirely yellow-orange in these species compared). In addition, from *C. hypochroma*, this species can be readily separated by the structure of the male genitalia (*cp.* Figs 10 and 12). Besides that, superficially *C. melanoptera* rather strongly resembles *Tradescanticola uniformis* (Snellen, 1900), which is the type species of this monobasic genus (so it is quite possible that *Tradescanticola* belongs to the tribe Osmiini as well), but it differs by the presence of small transparent areas in the fore- and hindwings (entirely opaque in *T. uniformis*) and by the structure of both mid and hind tibiae (visibly tufted with hair-like scales in the species compared).

Bionomics. The host plant is unknown. The holotype was netted in April.

Habitat. Unknown.

Distribution. Known from the type locality only in northern Vietnam.

Material examined. 1 ♂ (holotype) (Fig. 7), with the labels as in Fig. 8 (MNHP).

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摘 要

国立パリ自然史博物館に保存されている Ferdinand Le Cerf のスカシバガ (鱗翅目, スカシバガ科) のタイプ標本の再検討. III. 東洋区の属 *Chamanthodon* Le Cerf, 1916 (有田 豊・Oleg G. Gorbunov)

本報告は国立パリ自然史博物館に保存されている Ferdinand Le Cerf のスカシバガ科のタイプ標本の再検討で, 東洋区の属 *Chamanthodon* Le Cerf, 1916, を再検討し, この属に所属する 3 種類を再記載し図示した. またタイプ標本のゲニタリアも記載し図示した.

Chamanthodon Le Cerf, 1912

(= *Eudiakonoffia* Fletcher, 1982, syn. nov.)

この属には東洋区に分布している次の 8 種類のみを所属させた. *C. hypochroma* Le Cerf, 1916 (type species), *C. quinquecincta* (Hampson, [1893]), *C. xanthopleura* Le Cerf, 1916, *C. albicincta* Hampson, 1919, *C. aurigera* (Bryk, 1947), comb. nov., *C. flavipes* (Hampson, 1893), *C. melanoptera* Le Cerf, 1927, *C. chrysostetha* (Diakonoff, [1968]), comb. nov.

Chamanthodon hypochroma Le Cerf, 1916 (Figs 1, 4, 9, 10)

ミヤンマー北部の標高 600 m のところから得られた種類で 3 ♂ が知られている.

Chamanthodon xanthopleura Le Cerf, 1916 (Figs 5, 6, 11)

南インドから 1 ♂ で記載された本種は前種の *C. hypochroma* に良く似ているが腹部の斑紋が異なる.

Chamanthodon melanoptera Le Cerf, 1927 (Figs 7, 8, 12)

北ベトナム・トンキンの Cho Ganh (現在の地図にはこの地名が見いだせない) から記録された 1 ♂ のみが知られている. 前 2 種とは前後翅の透明の部分がほとんどなくなっていることで区別される.

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